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## THE DIARY.

## MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

Midsummer Day.

## General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, June 25:— 9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taishan".

MONDAY, June 26:— 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelain, Screens, Bronzes, Curios etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's. 3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at Public Works Department.

WEDNESDAY, June 28:— Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Curios etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's. 4 p.m.—Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board. 9 p.m.—Police Reserves' Farewell Concert at Victoria Theatre. Entries close for Gymkhana on July 6th.

FRIDAY, June 30:— 5.30 p.m.—Police Reserves' Route March.

SATURDAY, July 1:— Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, July 8:— 3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana of the Season at Race Course, Happy Valley.

## THIS WEEK'S "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Will be Published TO-MORROW.

Contents include:— Leading Articles, Criminal Sessions, Hongkong Local News, Attack on Canton Express, Last Days of Yuan Shih Kai, Serious Developments in Kwangtung, War Charities Subscription Lists, Hongkong Legislative Council Correspondence, etc., etc.

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says Mr. Thompson, "it might fairly be contended that the figures for Acquisition of Moorings in the Harbour, and for Redemption of Subsidiary Coins, amounting to, in all, \$1,345,352, should be classed as Extraordinary Expenditure. If this be conceded, the surplus would come to \$2,790,183." But what the taxpayer will be most interested to learn is what are the chances that the expenditure will be kept this year, and in the years to come, within the limits of last year's revenue, which is larger than it ever was?

## The Protection of German Trade Marks.

The information given by the COLONIAL SECRETARY at the Legislative Council yesterday, in reply to the questions put to the Government by the Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK regarding the registration of German trade marks, must have startled the reader who is not in close touch with such questions. He is accustomed to read in the papers of the drastic measures which the Board of Trade, the Chambers of Commerce, and the Allied Economic Conference have been discussing with a view to severely restricting German trade after the war; and when he is confronted with the statement that the registration of 133 trade marks belonging to enemy firms has been renewed by the Hongkong Government since the outbreak of the war, his first impulse is to doubt whether the printer has not made a mistake by setting up the word "renewed" instead of "refused." But as he reads on he sees that there has been no mistake. "This Government does not propose to issue instructions on the lines suggested by the Honourable Member. As far as is known, a policy of cancellation of trade marks has not been adopted in any British Possession, or in Germany, and it would hardly be opportune to initiate such a measure in this Colony where the value of a trade mark depends largely upon its use in China." In the circumstances we cannot blame the local Government; but one would like to know what the local Government and the Chambers of Commerce in Hongkong and the Treaty ports of China have done to force this question on the attention of the Home Government.

## Bathing Facilities.

We are sure the community will have read with interest the Government's answer to the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK's question in the Legislative Council yesterday regarding the provision of bathing facilities at North Point and West Point, "as last year." The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that instructions were given in the middle of April to provide such facilities at an estimated cost of \$500. We had been under the impression that what facilities exist at North Point are due to the enterprise of the Tramway Co., but the bathing beach there is quite worthy of Government encouragement, and one direction in which that help might be given is in the improvement of the beach—by bringing it to a few carriages of sand from some distant cove of the Colony where it would not be missed.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Governor Walsh arrived from Manila today by the S.S. "Chinba".

Exchange was up an eighth again this morning, i.e. T.T. 2/14.

There are many more dogs in the Colony apparently than were exhibited at the Dog Show. We observe that 1,688 dogs were licensed in the Colony last year; that 88 watch dogs were licensed free of charge; that 37 stray dogs were impounded; 271 sent to the Dogs' Home and 90 destroyed.

## CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

	4 p.m.
Banks	7 7/8
Union Insurance	9 1/2
Docks	130
India Def.	124 1/2
Cement	24 1/2
Wharf	80 1/2
Sugars	118 1/2

## SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Midsummer Day.

As we go to press the fourth list of subscribers to the Navy League Memorial Fund reaches us. The new subscriptions bring up the total to \$4,045.99.

Identification by finger impressions seems to be done with great success by the Hongkong Police Department. No fewer than 502 persons were identified by this means last year as having previous convictions against them. Ninety-one identifications were those of criminals who had returned from banishment.

The winding-up of enemy firms in the Colony, the Report on the Bluebook says, made good progress during the year. "Dulness of trade and difficulties in bringing forward cargo from enemy steamers which had sought refuge on the outbreak of war in neutral ports imposed inevitable delays."

The fact that there were no serious acts of piracy during last year affecting the trade of Hongkong or the lives and property of residents in the Colony, is attributed in the annual official report to the successful steps taken by the Provincial Government and in some measure to the successful working of the Piracy Prevention Ordinance enacted in 1914.

The activity in building operations, which has been so noticeable a feature since 1912, has not abated, says the Hon. Colonial Secretary in his Report on the Bluebook for 1915. The demand for housing accommodation by the Chinese continued to be greatly in excess of the supply, as many of those who fled with their families to Hongkong during 1911, 1912 and 1913 elected to remain in the Colony.

We are told in the Police Captain-Superintendent's Report for 1915 that the estimated value of property stolen during the year was \$197,251.88 as against \$190,078.27 in 1914—an increase of \$7,173.61. The average for the last five years is \$278,743.37—a decrease on the average report in 1914 of \$14,890.44. The value of property recovered and restored to owners was \$23,170.37 as against \$20,967.59 in 1914, a decrease over property recovered in the previous year of \$2,202.62.

## THE WAR AND THE POSTAL REVENUE.

The continuance of the European war throughout the year 1915, says the Postmaster General in his annual report, affected postal business adversely and in consequence also the postal revenue. Local postal business continued much as before the war and the opening of the two new branches to the General Post Office helped to some extent to reduce the general loss of postal revenue. The abolition of the private letter boxes in which the correspondence between firms established in Hongkong with branches in Canton, was formerly despatched at a fixed sum of \$60.00 per annum, also materially assisted in improving the postal revenue derived from postal business between these two ports. Direct postal services were also established with various West River and neighbouring ports whose correspondence had formerly to pass through Canton, entailing considerable delay, with the result that the smuggling of correspondence has been reduced, and the postal revenue has been increased.

## HONGKONG'S RICKSHAS, CHAIRS AND MOTORS.

We learn from the annual report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police that among the licences issued last year were the following:

Hongkong Rickshas	1,150
Kowloon Rickshas	328
Hongkong Chairs	659
Hill District Chairs	50
Drivers and Drivers	14,804
Motor Cars (Licence)	37
" (Private)	24
" Drivers	80
Motor Cycles	35
" Drivers	43
Trucks	6,202

## SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can be taken at any time, and it is always safe. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### CHAIR COOLIES ON THE PEAK.

#### EUROPEAN LADY MOLESTED ON LONELY ROAD.

Mrs. J. Duncan, of Richmond House, Barker Road, charged two chair coolies in Mr. Orme's Court this morning with demanding more than the legal fare and also with attempting to assault her.

Mrs. Duncan said that on the 16th inst. she asked the boy to phone for a chair which she wanted to take her to the Peak Hospital. She gave the leading coolie 20 cents and he immediately became abusive and asked for more. He followed her up the road beyond the curve leading to the Hospital and his attitude was so threatening that she had to face him. She was afraid to turn her back upon him and pretended she saw a boy at the Peak Hospital and shouted to him. The coolie did not go away but followed, and when she got to the top she ran into the hospital. She shouted to the "boy" who she pretended she saw with the object of gaining time. The first coolie was fearfully rude and got so close to her that as he spoke to her in her face which was distinctly unpleasant. He took the twenty cents. Mr. Orme said he had lived on the Peak and it was quite an unusual thing for coolies to make trouble.

Mrs. Duncan said she did not know the reason and she did not expect there would be any objection to the fare.

The second coolie said he was quite satisfied with the 20 cents, only they had been kept waiting a long time outside the house.

Mrs. Duncan disputed this, saying the chair was not kept waiting five minutes. Inspector Garrod, said the ordinary fare would be 15 cents for a quarter of an hour, and it would not take more time than that to go from Richmond House to the Hospital. If the coolies were told to wait they should. The Peak chair had a lot of daily customers and quite a number of people engaged the same chair daily. That conductor could not be allowed on the Peak. When he was at the Peak the only complaints about chairs he received were from tourists in the Colony. They had had no complaints for over-charging for years now.

Mr. Orme said he was much obliged to Mrs. Duncan for taking the matter up. It was exceptional for coolies on the Peak to make themselves abusive. As regards the second part of the charge, he thought that the coolie's manner and appearance, together with his up-bringing, made him appear threatening, but he did not think the coolie would have done anything.

Mrs. Duncan said she would not have bothered to summon the coolies only she went into the Hospital shaking and it affected her through the night. It was an absolute lie that the coolies were kept waiting. She had spoken to a few ladies since the occurrence and they were all glad she had taken the matter up. She felt she was rather sacrificing herself for them. She did not particularly care about going to the Police Court, only she felt rather a righteous indignation over the conduct of the coolies.

Mr. Duncan asked to be allowed to speak as he had taken out the summons. The twenty cents was a reasonable fare. It was a lonely part of the road, and if coolies were allowed to do that sort of thing the effect on a lady's health might be disastrous. He had been told many times of like cases and he had been thanked for bringing the matter forward. The offending coolie ought to get a good thrashing or a severe punishment, and as he (Mr. Duncan) was not present to administer the former, he had to summon the man to the Court for punishment.

Mr. Orme fined the first coolie \$10 and discharged the second.

## HONGKONG'S OPIUM TRADE.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary in his Report on the Bluebook for 1915 comments as follows on the opium trade:

The clearance of the old stock of certified opium has been proceeding quietly. Imports have come practically entirely from Shanghai. On the 1st October the Opium Suppression Commission for the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Kiangsu came to an agreement with the merchants forming the Opium Combine to purchase the whole of the stock of certified opium then lying in Hongkong. The export of certified opium is now therefore confined to deliveries to the Kwang Tung Government.

## Malwa Patna Benares.

Imports	125	45	12
Exports	307	371	147
Total Imports	182	416	159
Exports	1,125		

Eight hundred and fifty-two (852) chests of Persian opium were imported and 856 exported, the destination being either London or Formosa, 839 chests of uncertified Indian opium were imported from India, of which 500 chests were exported to Macao. The remainder was for the use of the Government Opium Monopoly.

## BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a safe and effective remedy for all cases of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## THE S.S. "WISLEY."

### ANOTHER BIG JOB FOR THE H.K. & W. DOCK CO.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company has secured the contract to save the S.S. "Wisley" and we understand that the Company's tug "David Gilkes" will return to the wreck to-morrow to commence operations.

It will be remembered that the "Wisley" (late "Hray Castle") took fire about the 26th of last month and was beached in Vungro Bay, near Cape Varella, about 640 miles from Hongkong. She was on a voyage from New York to Vladivostok. It is expected that it will take at least a couple of months to save the vessel and cargo, and bring the ship to Hongkong for repairs. When the "David Gilkes" first visited the wreck the "Wisley" was submerged from the foremast, with about 13 feet of water above deck at the deepest part.

We understand the "Wisley" had a most valuable cargo, including cotton, rubber, motor-cars, etc., and that she was insured for a large amount. She is reported to be in a safe position, however, being in a land-locked bay with high hills all round, where the sea is as calm as a mill-pond and where she is completely sheltered from typhoons.

It is estimated that it will cost half a million dollars before the vessel is again ready for sea.

## THE CAPTURE OF SHIU CHOW.

### OVER A THOUSAND PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED.

Our Canton correspondent, writing yesterday, confirms the news given in our last night's issue of the capture of the City of Shiu Chow. He says:—

Telegrams were forwarded yesterday by Governor-General Lung Chai-Kwong to Peking and by the 72-Gid to various Provinces reporting the capture of Shiu Chow city on the 19th instant by Li Lip Chuan, formerly Governor-General of Kiangsi, and the leader of the first Revolutionary Party, and who was last year appointed by Governor-General Tung of Yunnan, to command the troops with whom it was intended to attack Kiangsi. It is reported that after 13 hours' bombardment the city of Shiu Chow surrendered, and that during this severe engagement more than 1,000 were killed on both sides. A large number of soldiers fled to the north-west of Shiu Chow, and they will probably fall in with Li's men who are stationed all over there. The city is now completely in the hands of the invaders, numbering over 3,000.

The trains from Canton can only proceed as far as Yuen Tung Station, for all the lines beyond this place are guarded by Li's soldiers; the telegraph communication to the North is also under their control.

Governor-General Lung on the 20th and 21st inst. despatched six battalions of soldiers by various routes, and has also sent reinforcements to protect Samshui and Fatshan.

It is expected that a severe encounter will soon take place.

[As we stated yesterday, some of the Canton papers report that the railway (Canton-Hankow line) has been torn up at certain points by the opposing armies in order to prevent a rapid concentration of troops.—Ed.]

## HONGKONG'S RADIO TELEGRAPH.

The Postmaster General's report for the year 1915 mentions that the revenue of the Telegraph Branch of the General Post Office for the year, exclusive of the working cost of D'Agular Station, amounted to \$2,623.30, of which \$2,184.30 was in respect of radio telegrams. The expenditure amounted to \$4,112.07.

The Postmaster General (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) says:

The number of messages sent and received has fallen far short of what the public appears to have anticipated (in view of the continued appeals made to the Colonial Government during the past three or four years to establish this station); but it must be borne in mind that there were fewer ships available and that the sending of radio telegraph messages from ship stations during the period of the war has been very greatly restricted.

The Report on the Bluebook mentions that Radio-telegrams have been exchanged between this Colony and French Indo-China through the intermediary of Cape D'Agular, and the French Government radio station at Quang-Tcheon-Wan.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## STREET DANGERS.

(To the Editor of the "THE CHINA MAIL.")

SIR—Pedestrians who are making daily use of some of our narrow streets are in constant danger; owing to the fact that some Chinese tenants never properly hook the windows of their houses, and so, in case of strong wind coming suddenly, the glass is easily broken and falls into the street. Further, in cases where the houses have verandahs, flower pots are often put on the old and insecure wooden stands fixed in front of the rails. This not only endangers the safety of pedestrians but causes the Police a lot of trouble in identifying the offenders. Another point in this connection, is the practice of placing bamboos, which are not made properly, but "guilted" houses for the purpose of drying clothes. These really fall and a bad accident might be the result. Why do not the authorities take these matters into more careful consideration?

## SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

The Captain Superintendent of Police (the Hon. Mr. Messer) makes the following reference to the Special Police Reserve in his annual report for 1915:—

During the early days of the war many Special Constables were sworn in and did police duties, replacing Indian Police who had been temporarily withdrawn for other work. When these Special Constables were no longer needed they were withdrawn. Representations were received from certain British and Chinese gentlemen who wished to form themselves into a volunteer corps, but on learning that it was the Governor's intention to form an armed volunteer police force, they expressed their willingness to serve in such a force and certain public-spirited Chinese gentlemen guaranteed the cost of uniform for the Chinese Contingent. The Special Police Reserve Ordinance was passed on 3rd October, 1914. The new force was rapidly enrolled and under Mr. F. C. Jenkins, barrister-at-law, quickly became efficient.

Mr. F. C. Jenkins was first appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police and later on Deputy Superintendent. The corps included British subjects of British, Portuguese, Indian, and Chinese descent and they were formed into separate companies. An Ambulance Corps was recruited amongst the Chinese and placed under the charge of Dr. G. H. Thomas, who was made Surgeon-Inspector. A band was also formed from amongst the Portuguese Company, and a series of promenade concerts in the Public Gardens were arranged which were a distinct success.

Owing to the efficiency of this force it was found possible to allow 38 members of the Regular Police to proceed to England to enter the Army, their duties being performed both on land and on the harbour by members of the Reserve, about 60 of whom carried out patrol duties daily in two shifts between 6 p.m. and midnight.

The strength of the Special Police Reserve on 31st December last was: Staff 10, No. 1 Co. (British and Indians) 120, No. 2 Co. (Portuguese) 146, No. 3 Co. (Chinese) 191; total, 477.

During the latter part of the year 5 members of the Regular Force stationed at the Water Police Station were granted permission by His Excellency the Governor to proceed to England to join the Army for active service. Their duties have since been performed by members of the Special Police Reserve who take a keen interest in the Police work and are of considerable assistance to the Regular Force.

## HONGKONG'S VOLUNTEER FORCES.

The Report by the Hon. Colonial Secretary on the Blue Book for 1915 laid on the table at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, contains the following:—

By the end of the year every Briton, not physically unfit or specially excused on the ground of the performance of other work for the Colonial Government, had joined the local Volunteer Force, the members of which have rendered excellent service in the defence of the Colony. During the year 135 persons, the large majority of whom were resident in the Colony and 81 of whom were members of the Volunteer Corps, left the Colony to join the armies in England. Enlistment for the Special Police Reserve organised under the Special Police Reserve Ordinance No. 27 of 1914 began in February and the number of members now amounts to over five hundred. There are four companies consisting of (No. 1) Europeans (No. 2) Portuguese (No. 3) and 4) Chinese. There are also a maxim gun section and an ambulance corps composed of Chinese. A band has been formed amongst the Portuguese. The Reserve is under the command of a Deputy Superintendent, Mr. F. C. Jenkins, who had previously been a volunteer officer in England. The marked success which has attended the formation of the Reserve is in a great measure due to the close personal attention given by Mr. Jenkins to every detail of the organisation, and to the exceptional assistance and financial help which he has carried out his duties.

## DAYLIGHT SAYING.

### SHANGHAI OFFICES CHANGING HOURS.

Without putting their clocks either forward or back, and without consulting anyone except their own employees, several Shanghai firms, the "N.C. Daily News," says have already enacted "daylight saving" bills of their own, and it is thought not improbable that some of the other firms who employ large numbers of foreigners will follow suit.

Beginning on Monday, the office hours of the Standard Oil Co. will be 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., with the usual two-hour noon to two o'clock (or 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.) interval, thus giving their men an extra hour before sundown in which to become better acquainted with baseball and cricket. This new order is to take effect "during the hot weather."

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., have likewise changed their office hours, the new regulations taking effect in those offices as from June 15. So far as can be ascertained, the Shanghai Land Investment Co. were the first to decide to make the change. In response to the various suggestions that have appeared in these columns, and so far as the company is concerned the present hours will be in effect until October.

Inquiry among some of the firms whose dealings are largely with Chinese, shows that it is a question with them whether their Chinese customers would readily adjust themselves to the new office hours, should such firms adopt them. Some of these firms state that their day is early at 8.30 and are still doing business at 5.30 and even later, as an object in some instances, the "late" hour being to keep open until the day's work is finished. Chinese are accustomed to do business at all hours, and in the case of buying or selling they often do not reach a decision until late in the afternoon or even at night.



## THE WAR.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## NEW REVOLT OF ISLAM.

LONDON, June 22. Discussing the "New Revolt of Islam," the Times remarks that the Arab national movement which has now come to a head is largely the outcome of misgovernment and oppression and has been entirely spontaneous. The present moment is probably chosen in consequence of the Russian successes in Armenia. The Arab leaders are exceedingly shrewd. They perceive that Turkey is doomed.

## WATCHING THE MOVEMENTS OF AN ENEMY SUBMARINE.

CARTAGENA, June 22. A German submarine which had been docked for repairs, left this morning, a Spanish cruiser and torpedo-boat accompanying her till she got outside territorial waters.

It is stated that a flotilla of torpedo-boats is watching the movements of the submarine.

## DEAN WELLDON ON LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, June 22. Dean Weldon (who was the Bishop of Calcutta when Lord Kitchener was in command of the troops in India), in a letter to the Times, describes the great fall, during Lord Kitchener's headship of the Army in India, in the admissions to hospital of British soldiers suffering from social disease, largely to Lord Kitchener's insistence on physical efficiency.

## AUSTRALIAN FLOUR FOR FRANCE.

MELBOURNE, June 22. Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, has announced the sale to France of 200,000 tons of Australian wheat arranged in London, through Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth.

## ARMY PROMOTION.

LONDON, June 22. It is announced in the Gazette that Major-General C. W. Jacob has been promoted Lieutenant-General.

## HONGKONG'S SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

## DEPRECIATION AND DEMONETISATION.

The following observations are extracted from the Report on the Colonial Blue Book for 1915—

The rate of discount on Hongkong subsidiary coin, as compared with notes, varied during 1915 between the following limits:

50-cent pieces 6½ per cent. to 13½ per cent.  
20-cent pieces 7½ per cent. to 18½ per cent.  
10-cent pieces 7½ per cent. to 19½ per cent.  
5-cent pieces 6½ per cent. to 15½ per cent.

Copper coin par.  
Compared however with the Mexican Dollar which is the standard of the Colony the variations were as follows—

50-cent pieces 4 per cent. to 24 per cent.  
20-cent pieces 5½ per cent. to 10½ per cent.  
10-cent pieces 5½ per cent. to 11½ per cent.

5-cent pieces 3½ per cent. to 7½ per cent.  
It will be seen therefore that bank notes were at a premium varying from 2½ per cent. to 8 per cent.

The total issue of these coins, less those demonetized, now amounts to \$28,292,370 nominal value, and they were up to the year 1905 readily absorbed at par, large quantities being taken by the neighbouring provinces of China. During 1915 ten-cent pieces of the face value of \$5,100,000 were shipped to England for purposes of demonetization. The discount which has prevailed since 1905 may be attributed to the immense quantity of similar coin which has latterly been minted at Canton as well as to the amount of Hongkong coin minted largely in excess of the needs of the Colony by itself. In 1905 the Hongkong Government ceased to issue any subsidiary coin, and in 1908 it began a policy of demonetizing all its subsidiary coin, thereby as revenue.

This policy has been continuously followed since except during a brief period in 1911. Compared to the face value of \$17,707,459 has thus been redeemed.

The total issue by the Hongkong Government was of the face value of about \$44,000,000.

## THE FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

## HUGE RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

PETERSBURG, June 22.

A communiqué states—

We have crossed the Sereth in pursuit of the enemy.

From the 4th to the 17th inst. General Brusilov's armies have captured 172,484 prisoners, 198 guns, 350 machine-guns, 189 trench pieces and a huge quantity of material.

The enemy took the offensive last night south of Smorgon and penetrated trenches in one sector, but a counter-attack expelled them. Other attacks in this region were repulsed by fire or bayonet.

## MASSED GERMAN ATTACKS.

Another communiqué describes a series of furious engagements along the Stokhol, and states that north-westward and westward of Lutsk there were massed German attacks. Certain villages changed hands repeatedly, and some finally remained in the hands of the Germans and others in the hands of the Russians, who took 300 prisoners and captured 15 machine-guns.

## RUSSIAN OPERATIONS AGAINST THE TURKS.

PETERSBURG, June 22.

A communiqué states—

In the Revanduz region our young troops routed a large band of Kurds who left a large number killed. In the direction of Bagdad a Cossack corps defeated the Turks from the region of Kolyshaki.

## HINDENBURG'S FORCES DEFEATED.

PARIS, June 22.

It is reported here that General Hindenburg's forces were sanguinarily defeated south of Smorgon, and that the Russians are violently bombarding important sectors on Hindenburg's front on the Dvina.

## THE VERDUN REGION.

## ENEMY ASSAULTS SHATTERED.

PARIS, June 22.

A communiqué states—Left of the Meuse our fire completely stopped a German attack on the trenches we captured on the 15th on the southern slopes of Mortomme. The Germans on the night of the 15th, after a bombardment with heavy guns all day in the region of Hill 320, Chapire Wood and Fumelle-Chaux, attacked west and south of Verdun. Our artillery and machine-gun fire twice shattered the assaults of the enemy who lost heavily.

A communiqué states—

There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides of the Meuse. After exploding two mines the Germans attacked Hill 108, north west of Rheims, but were repulsed.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 22.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the day has been most quiet, apart from intermittent shelling and mining activity.

## THE EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS.

## GENERAL MAXWELL'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, June 22.

The Gazette contains General Maxwell's despatches in regard to the operations in Egypt. He mentions a large number of Indian soldiers, and especially pays a tribute to the ceaseless vigilance of the Indian Expeditionary Force under Major-General Wilson, ably assisted by Brigadier Bingley, in guarding a hundred miles of the Canal front throughout the summer. He also mentions that on November 23rd, 1915, a squadron of Mysore Lancers routed a Turkish force and killed the Bedouin leader who had been responsible for most of the raids on the Canal. After this the raids entirely ceased. General Maxwell also pays a tribute to the invincible dash and resolution of the 16th Sikhs on the western frontier of operations, and the assistance given by the Navy under Vice-Admiral Piers.

## THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

## BELGIANS HOLDING A LINE.

LONDON, June 22.

General Smuts reports that he has occupied Haudum, south of Wilhelmstad. The enemy are continuing to retreat towards the central railway. General Norther has occupied Alangumbur on Lake Nyassa, and the enemy have retired north-westward. The Belgians now hold the line between the head of Lake Tanganyika and the south-western extremity of Lake Victoria.

## FAMOUS GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.

The German papers announce that the famous airman, Immelman, has been killed by a fall on the Western front.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, June 21.

A communiqué states—Three enemy night attacks south-west of Asiago were repulsed with heavy loss. We have continued our difficult advance north of Frenzola valley. Frequent enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

## DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, June 22.

The Dutch steamer Obdientia has been sunk.

## MESOPOTAMIA PAPERS.

LONDON, June 22.

Viscount Malletton urged the early publication of the Mesopotamia papers. He said that private reports from Mesopotamia appeared to show that there were still great deficiencies. Not only an early debate, but an enquiry was desirable.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington said he hoped that the Mesopotamia papers would be issued early in July.

## ALLIED NOTE FOR GREECE.

ATHENS, June 22.

The British and French Ministers presented an Allied Note to the Greek Government on the 21st inst.

## GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

ATHENS, June 22.

The Cabinet has resigned, and the King has summoned M. Zaimis to form another Cabinet.

It is understood that no member of the Skoulouvis Cabinet will be included in the Zaimis Cabinet. The latter is reported to be friendly towards the Allies. He has been Premier on three occasions, and ably re-organised the affairs of the National Bank of Greece.

## THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

## EFFECTIVE REPLY TO ENEMY'S PLANS.

PARIS, June 22.

The newspapers consider that the resolutions passed at the Economic Conference, if acted upon, will prove an effective reply to the enemy's plan for an economic confederation in Central Europe. M. Clement emphasizes that the Allies must not be surprised in peace as they were by war.

## MEMORIAL TO LORD KITCHENER.

TRIBUTE BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, in moving that a memorial be erected to the memory of the late Lord Kitchener, paid a tribute to his work, in association with Earl Cromer, in the emancipation and regeneration of Egypt, his reorganisation of the armies of India, and his sleepless energy, rare resources and masterful personality in the present war.

Mr. Bonar Law seconded, and Mr. Warde emphasised the mutual confidence which had existed between Lord Kitchener and the Labour Members.

The motion was adopted.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

## STRONG EFFORT TO ATTAIN UNITY.

LONDON, June 22.

Apparently a strong effort is being made to attain unity in the Cabinet over the Irish question. Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Chamberlain, Earl Selborne and Mr. Walter Long conferred with Sir Edward Carson at the Colonial Office.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith asked for a postponement of the question regarding Ireland till next week, in view of the delicate negotiations which are proceeding.

## COCOA DUTY REDUCED.

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna announced the reduction from to-day of the duty on cocoa from six pence to 4d., thus rendering the duty more fairly proportionate with the duty on tea.

## AMERICAN CAVALRY IN ACTION IN MEXICO.

EL PASO, June 22.

It is reported that American cavalry clashed with the Carranzistas at Carrizal, and that both sustained heavy casualties.

## JAPANESE SQUADRON WELCOMED IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, June 22.

A Japanese Squadron which has arrived was warmly welcomed. Entertainment for the Officers and men have been arranged.

## THE FREEDOM OF THE SEA.

## INTERVIEW WITH MR. BALFOUR.

The following interesting interview with Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, is published in the "Saturday Evening Post" of the 20th May—

"The phrase 'freedom of the sea,' said Mr. Balfour, 'is naturally attractive to British and American ears. For the extension of freedom to all departments of life and over the whole world has been one of the chief aspirations of the English-speaking peoples, and efforts toward that end have formed no small part of their contribution to civilization. But freedom is a word of many meanings, and we shall do well to consider what meaning the Germans use when they ask for it, not—its safety may be said—because they love freedom, but because they hate Britain."

"About the freedom of the seas, in one sense, we are all agreed. England and Britain fought for it, time and again. To their success the United States may be said to owe its very existence."

"For if, three hundred years ago, the maritime claims of Spain and Portugal had been admitted, whatever else North America might have been, it would not have been English speaking. It neither would have employed the language, nor obeyed the laws, nor enjoyed the institutions which, in the last analysis, are of British origin."

"But the freedom of the sea desired by the modern German is a very different thing from the freedom for which our forefathers fought in days of old. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? The most simple-minded must feel suspicious when they find that these mischievous doctrines of maritime freedom are the very same persons who preach and who practice upon land the extreme doctrines of military absolutism."

"Ever since the genius of Bismarck created the German Empire, the Prussian rider, welding the German people into great unity by military means, on a military basis, German ambitions have been a cause of unrest to the entire world. Commercial and political domination, depending upon a gigantic army, automatically governed, has been, and is, the German ideal."

"If, then, Germany wants what she calls the freedom of the sea, it is solely as a means whereby this ideal may receive world-wide extension. The power of Napoleon never extended beyond the limits of Europe. Further extension was barred by the British fleets, and by them alone, Germany is determined to endure no such limitations, and if she cannot defeat her enemies at sea, at least, it will paralyze their sea power."

"There is a characteristic sympathy in the method by which she seeks to attain this object. She poses as a reformer of international law, though international law never has bound her for an hour. She objects to economic pressure when it is exercised by a fleet, though she seeks to limit to brutal completeness with which economic pressure may be imposed by an army. She sighs over the sufferings which war imposes upon peaceful commerce, though her own methods of dealing with peaceful commerce would have wrung the conscience of Captain Kidd. She denounces the maritime methods of the Allies, though in her efforts to defeat them, she is determined neither by the rules of war, the appeal of humanity, nor the rights of nations, to limit to brutal completeness with which economic pressure may be imposed by an army. She sighs over the sufferings which war imposes upon peaceful commerce, though her own methods of dealing with peaceful commerce would have wrung the conscience of Captain Kidd. She denounces the maritime methods of the Allies, though in her efforts to defeat them, she is determined neither by the rules of war, the appeal of humanity, nor the rights of nations, to limit to brutal completeness with which economic pressure may be imposed by an army."

"It will be admitted, therefore, that it is not the cause of Peace, or Progress, or of Liberty which preoccupies her when, in the name of Freedom, she urges fundamental changes in maritime practice. Her main object is to render the oceans a theatre for her battles, a theatre in which she now stands in her way, as more than a hundred years ago it stood in the way of the masterful genius who was her oppressor and is her model."

"Not along this path are peace and liberty to be obtained. To paralyze naval power and leave military power uncontrolled is surely the worst injury which international law could inflict upon mankind."

"Let me confirm this truth by dwelling for a moment on the aspect of it which I think is too often forgotten. It should be observed that, even if the German proposal were carried out in its entirety, it would do nothing to relieve the world from the burden of armaments. Fleets would still be indispensable. But their relative value would suffer change. The 20 long would be stopped, to exercise pressure upon an enemy except in conjunction with an army. Therefore, the gainers by the change would be the nations who possessed armies—the military monarchies. Interference with their power would be stopped, but overseas invasion would be permitted. The proposed change would not merely diminish the importance of sea power, but it would diminish it most in the case of non-military states like America and Britain."

"THE WEAKNESS OF UNSUPPORTED LAW. Suppose, for example, that Germany, in her desire to appropriate some Germanized islands in the Pacific, came into conflict with the United States over the Monroe Doctrine. The United States, bound by the doctrine of the 'freedom of the seas,' could aim no blow at her enemy until she herself had created a large army and become for the time being a military community. Her sea power would be useless, or nearly so. Her land power would not exist."

"But more than this might happen. Let us suppose that the desired change had been effected. Let us suppose that the maritime nations accepted the new situation, thought themselves relieved from all necessity of protecting their sea-borne commerce, and arranged their programmes of naval shipbuilding accordingly. For some time it probably would proceed on legal lines. Commerce would be unhampered. But a change might happen. Some unforeseen circumstance might make the German General Staff think it to be to the interest of its nation to cast to the winds the freedom of the sea, and in defiance of the new law, to destroy the trade of its enemies."

"Would anybody suggest, after our experience in this war after reading German histories and German theories of politics, that Germany would be prepared to take such a step? The mere fact that it was a breach of international treaties to which she was a party? She would never hesitate, and the only result of the reason by the Pacific Powers of their maritime rights would be that the British Powers would be the weapon for their own purposes and turn against those who had abandoned it too hastily."

"Thus we are forced to the sorrowful recognition of the weakness of international law. Germany is in a position to destroy the law, and to turn it against those who have abandoned it too hastily."

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"While this state of things is permitted to endure, drastic changes in international law may well do more harm than good, for if the new rules should involve serious limitations of belligerent powers they would be broken as soon as it suited the interest of the aggressor; and his victim would be helpless. Nothing could be more disastrous. It is bad that the law should be defied. It is far worse that it should injure the well-disposed. Yet this is what inevitably would happen, since law unsupported by authority will hamper everybody but the criminal."

"Here we come face to face with the great problem, which lies behind all the changing aspects of this tremendous war. What is brought to an end, how is civilized mankind so to reorganize itself that similar catastrophes shall not be permitted to recur?"

"The problem is insistent, though its full solution may be beyond our powers at this stage of development."

"But surely, even now, it is fairly clear that if substantial progress is to be made toward securing the peace of the world and a free development of its constituent nations, the United States of America and Great Britain should explicitly recognize what all instinctively know: that on these great subjects they share a common ideal."

"I am well aware that in even hating at the possibility of co-operation between these two countries I am treading on delicate ground. The fact that American independence was wrested by force from Great Britain colours the whole view which some Americans take of the 'natural' relations between the two communities. Others are impatient of anything which they regard as a sentimental appeal to community of race, holding that in respect of important sections of the American people this community of race does not, in fact, exist. Others, again, think that any argument based on a similarity of laws and institutions belittles the greatness of America's contribution to the political development of the modern world."

"Rightly understood, however, what I have to say is quite independent of individual views upon any of these subjects. It is based on the unquestioned fact that the growth of British law, British forms of government, British literature and modes of thought, was the slow work of centuries; that among the co-heirs of those age-long labours were the great men who founded the United States; and that the two branches of the English-speaking peoples, after the political separation, developed along parallel lines. So it has come about that whether they rejoice in their agreements or cultivate their differences, they can never get beyond the fact that this war is largely a struggle between these two ideals of ancient growth. I cannot doubt that in the result of the great struggle America is no less concerned than the British Empire."

"Not if that statement, which represents the most unchanging element in my political creed, has in it any element of truth, how does it bear upon the narrower issues upon which I dwell in the earlier portions of this interview? In other words, what are the practical conclusions to be drawn from it?"

"My own conclusions are these: If, in our time, any substantial effort is to be made towards insuring the permanent triumph of the Anglo-Saxon ideal, the great communities which accept it must work together. And it working together they must bear in mind that law is not enough."

"Behind law there must be power. It is good that arbitration should be encouraged. It is good that the accepted practices of warfare should become ever more humane. It is good that before peace is broken the would-be belligerents should be compelled to discuss their differences in some Congress of the Nations. It is good that the security of the smaller states should be fenced round with peculiar care. But all the precautions are mere scraps of paper unless they can be enforced."

"We delude ourselves if we think we are doing God's service merely by passing good resolutions. What is needed now, and will be needed as long as militarism is unconquered, is the machinery for enforcing them, and the contrivance of such machinery will tax to the utmost the statesmanship of the world."

"I have no contribution to make to the solution of the problem. Yet this much seems clear. If there is to be any effect, the sanction behind the desire of the English-speaking peoples to preserve the world's peace and the free development of the nations, that sanction must consist largely in the potential use of sea power. For two generations and more after the last great war Britain was without a rival on the sea. During this period Belgium became a state, Greece secured her independence, the unity of Italy was achieved, the South American republics were established, the Monroe Doctrine came into being."

"To me it seems that the lesson to be drawn from history by those who love peace, freedom and security is not that Britain and America should be deprived, or should deprive themselves, of the maritime powers which they possess; but that if possible those powers should be organized in the interests of an ideal common to the two States—an ideal upon whose progressive realization the happiness and tranquillity of the world must largely depend."

## YUAN'S FAMILY.

## A PENSION SUGGESTED.

The To Hsi-Ya-Pao, the leading monarchist organ in Peking, makes a semi-inspired suggestion that the Government should grant a liberal pension to the family of the late President because he has left his family "in penury and his people are at a loss to know how to obtain their means of livelihood."

The suggestion that Yuan Shih-kai has died penniless is an absolute fabrication. A conservative estimate fixes his fortune at twenty million dollars. If that amount of money is not sufficient for his multitudinous family, we suggest that Messrs Liang Shih-chi and Co. should be asked to disgorge whatever sums are necessary in order to enable some of the sons of the late President to find their way to the States.

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